

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Farmville Historic District  
other names/site number N/A DHR File No. 144-27

## 2. Location

street & number Intersection of U.S. Routes 15 and 460 N/A Not for publication  
city, town Farmville N/A Vicinity  
state Virginia code VA county Prince Edward code 147 zip code 23901

## 3. Classification

## Ownership of Property

- ☒ private  
☒ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☒ public-Federal

## Category of Property

- ☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

## Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>245</u>	<u>67</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>246</u>	<u>67</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously  
listed in the National Register N/A

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the  
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

David C. Miller  
Signature of certifying official

9/26/89  
Date

Director, VA Department of Historic Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.  
☐ See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined eligible for the National  
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register.  
☐ removed from the National Register.  
☐ other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE: business

COMMERCE: specialty store

COMMERCE: warehouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE: business

COMMERCE: specialty store

COMMERCE: warehouse

see continuation sheet

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL

GREEK REVIVAL

ITALIANATE

GOthic REVIVAL

see continuation sheet

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

Wood

roof Metal

other Wood

Metal

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

## SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Farmville Historic District encompasses much of the historic commercial, residential, and industrial sections of the town of Farmville. The town is the political and commercial center of Prince Edward County and is situated on the south side of the Appomattox River at the intersection of U.S. routes 15 and 460 in the southern Piedmont section of the state. Established by act of the General Assembly in 1798, the town was laid out in an irregular grid pattern with half-acre lots. Main Street, the town's primary commercial corridor, features mostly late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century brick commercial buildings along with three Victorian Gothic and Neoclassical churches, a 1917 post office, one antebellum Greek Revival commercial building, and the 1939 Neoclassical Prince Edward County Courthouse. The northern extent of the district contains a handsome collection of large turn-of-the-century brick tobacco warehouses, reflecting the importance of the tobacco processing industry to the town's economy. The three distinct residential areas of the district--the neighborhood bounded by High, Beech, Randolph, and Grove streets; the western High Street corridor; and the area concentrating on First and Second avenues--contain a variety of dwellings, churches, and schools reflecting the architectural tastes of the past 150 years. Architectural styles include the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial, Bungalow, and Craftsman as well as examples of vernacular I houses and gabled ell types. The historic district is a well-preserved assemblage of buildings that best represents Farmville's nearly 200-year history.

## ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Although the town of Farmville was established in 1798, no buildings in the district appear to have survived from that period. The earliest commercial structure is a two-story brick building, known from 1936 until recently as the J. H. Whitfield Company, located at 308 North Main Street. Probably built in the 1840s, the building features an altered

## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY  
ARCHITECTURE  
COMMERCE  
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Early 19th century to 1930s N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dabney, Robert L.- Architect

Frye & Chesterman (later Heard & Chesterman)

Twelvetreets, F.H.- builder architects

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Farmville, the county seat of Prince Edward County, is the political, commercial, and industrial center of the county. Established by an act passed by the General Assembly in 1798, Farmville was laid out in an irregular grid pattern with half-acre lots. The historic district includes much of the governmental, commercial, industrial, and residential sections of the town. Commerce and government are represented by late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century brick commercial buildings in an area that includes the 1939 Neoclassical Prince Edward County Courthouse. Large turn-of-the-century tobacco warehouses in another part of the district indicate the importance of that industry to the town's economy; in the 1920s Farmville was the fifth largest tobacco-processing center in the state. The residential areas include examples of virtually every architectural style that was popular during the last 150 years. The historic district is a well-preserved assemblage of diversified buildings that best represents the nearly two-hundred-year history of Farmville.

### JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

The Farmville Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The district is eligible under Criterion A because of its association with the history of government, commerce, and industry during the period of significance. Under Criterion C the district is eligible because it contains a well-preserved assemblage of representative buildings that reflects changes in architectural tastes and styles over Farmville's nearly two-hundred-year history.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)  
has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings  
Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering  
Record # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

VA Department of Historic Resources  
221 Governor St. Richmond, VA 23219

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 130 acres

UTM References

A 

Zone	Easting	Northing
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C 

Zone	Easting	Northing
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B 

Zone	Easting	Northing
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D 

Zone	Easting	Northing
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☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☒ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title David A. Edwards, architectural historian; John S. Salmon, historian

organization VA date March 1989

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3143

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

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6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS - continued

GOVERNMENT: courthouse  
EDUCATION: school  
RELIGION: religious structure  
AGRICULTURE: storage  
INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility  
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

CURRENT FUNCTIONS - continued

GOVERNMENT: courthouse  
RELIGION: religious structure  
AGRICULTURE: storage  
INDUSTRY: manufacturing

7. ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION - continued

QUEEN ANNE  
NEOCLASSICAL  
COLONIAL REVIVAL  
BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN  
OTHER: I HOUSE  
OTHER: GABLED ELL

8. ARCHITECTS/BUILDERS - continued

Wetmore, James A. - architect

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first-floor storefront; however, the original five second-floor six-over-six-sash windows with Greek Revival window heads and the decorative recessed rectangular panels above each window have remained intact. Interestingly, the window heads are directly derived from a plate in the popular pattern book of the period, The Practical Carpenter by Asher Benjamin. A late-nineteenth-century bracketed cornice extends across the top of the storefront.

An early-nineteenth-century residential neighborhood located west of North Main Street and generally bounded by Randolph, High, Grove, and Beech streets contains an unusual number of antebellum brick houses and a Greek Revival Presbyterian church. The district's three oldest surviving houses, probably dating from the second quarter of the nineteenth century, are all located in the 300 block of Beech Street. The Daniel-Hardy house, the Jackson house, and the Wade house at 303, 304, and 308 Beech Street are all two-story, Flemish-bond-brick, central-passage- or side-passage-plan dwellings with mostly Federal-style details and later Greek Revival-style porches.

An excellent example of the Greek Revival style is the Paulett-Gill house at 109 High Street. The two-story, Flemish-bond-brick, central-passage-plan, hip-roofed dwelling was built around 1858 by Richard Singleton Paulett, a wealthy tobacco exporter. A mid-nineteenth-century frame house at 509 Beech Street also reflects the Greek Revival style as well as the Italianate style as evidenced by the house's bracketed cornice.

The most distinguished Greek Revival-style building in town is the Farmville Presbyterian Church located at 210 West Third Street. Originally built as a simple gable-fronted brick structure in 1828, a pedimented front extension with a recessed Doric portico and a square louvered belfry decorated with Doric pilasters was added in 1859. The extension was designed by preacher-architect Robert Lewis Dabney who also designed the Greek Revival-style chapel at nearby Hampden-Sydney College, and the Carpenter Gothic-style Briery Church in southern Prince Edward County--both listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

An interesting example of a mid-to-late-nineteenth-century frame I house is located at 404 High Street. The Booker-King house is a well-preserved two-story, single-pile, gable-roofed, weatherboarded dwelling with prominent exterior end brick chimneys, a symmetrical three-bay facade, and a five-bay Victorian porch with a pedimented two-story central section. A one-story addition to the west was probably used as a doctor's office at one time.

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Other late-nineteenth-century I houses in the oldest residential neighborhood in the district include: the frame dwellings at 306 Randolph Street and 301 St. George Street with their central front gables, decorative sawnwork, and bracketed eaves; the three hip-roofed frame houses at 211 St. George Street (with its incongruous late Victorian turreted addition), 309 Beech Street (with its extensive latticework porch), and 109 Grove Street (which originally served as a farmhouse for a farm that was later annexed by the town); and the fine brick house at 113 Appomattox Street with its central front gable, broad cornice with returns, and five-bay columned porch. All of these dwellings are indicated on Gray's Map of Farmville which was published in 1878.

Another late-nineteenth-century vernacular building type is the Victorian gabled ell which is an L-shaped, frame and weatherboarded, gable-roofed dwelling with a projecting front ell. Some examples display decorative sawnwork at porches and gables while others have polygonal bay windows attached to front gabled ells. Dating from the 1880s and 1890s, the best examples are located at 210, 408, and 502 High Street, 503 Buffalo Street, and 206 St. George Street.

Two notable late-nineteenth-century houses in the area west of Main Street are the large brick Italianate house at 406 Buffalo Street and the McKinney house at 408 Beech Street. The Italianate house dates from the 1880s and features a shallow hipped roof, heavy bracketed cornice, segmental-arched windows, and a full-length front porch with segmental-arched bays. It is the town's best example of the Italianate style. The McKinney house was built before 1878 and served as the residence of Philip W. McKinney, governor of Virginia from 1890 to 1894. It is an unusual two-story frame and weatherboarded house with a steep hipped roof, projecting angled bays, decorative hip-roofed window hoods, and a central front, second-floor, bay extension above a three-bay porch.

The most fashionable turn-of-the-century residences in Farmville are located along a half-mile stretch of High Street beginning at the intersection of High, Oak, Appomattox, and Ely streets, immediately west of the State Female Normal School (later Longwood College), and ending at the southwestern outskirts of the town. This part of High Street, which gradually rises as it extends in a southwesterly direction out of town, is lined with a variety of late Victorian and early-twentieth-century frame houses situated on generous tree-shaded lots. Farmville's most prominent residents of the period, including doctors, judges, lawyers, tobacco industrialists, businessmen, and professors and administrators of the State Female Normal School, built their houses here and chose from a number of popular architectural styles to denote their local prominence.

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The predominant style represented is the Queen Anne style. Characterized by irregular frame building masses with a multiplicity of projecting gables, bays, and rooflines, the style also features Italianate, Gothic Revival, Stick, and Colonial Revival details. The most ornate examples are seen at 508, 604, 700, 702, 706, 801, 809, and 908 High Street. More modest examples that tend to date from the first decade of the twentieth century include: 708, 709, 711, 900, 906, and 1001 High Street.

Three prominent Colonial Revival houses add to the variety of architectural styles seen along High Street. The grandest examples are the Cunningham house (now the Longwood College Alumni House) at 608 High Street and the Irving house at 1000 High Street. Both are two-story, square, frame buildings with hipped roofs, front dormers, colossal Ionic-columned porticos, and entrances with elliptical fanlights and sidelights. Another example of the Colonial Revival style is the brick Baldwin house at 704 High Street. Built in 1921, the finely-detailed house is much more reminiscent of colonial architecture than the other two examples. The two-story, gable-roofed dwelling has an asymmetrical bay treatment, three front dormers, and an entrance with a semicircular fanlight and Georgian door surround.

A popular Lynchburg, Virginia, architectural firm is known to have designed at least three houses along High Street. Frye and Chesterman (later Heard and Chesterman) designed the modified Queen Anne-style Hubbard house at 709 High Street in 1903, the Spanish Colonial-style Shields house at 703 High Street in 1922, and the Tudor Revival-style Barrow house at 611 High Street in 1925.

Two fine Gothic Revival churches are also located on High Street. Johns Memorial Episcopal Church dates from 1881 and is located at the intersection of High and Buffalo streets. It is a brick, steeply-pitched gable-roofed church with buttresses, pointed-arched stained glass windows, a gabled projecting vestibule, and a three-stage corner bell tower with an open belfry and brick crenellation. Farmville Methodist Church, located at the intersection of High and Randolph streets, was built in 1907 and is a large brick structure with parapeted gables, round- and pointed-arched stained glass windows, and two corner bell towers, one much taller than the other and featuring a series of three pointed-arched louvered belfry openings, brick crenellation, and a pyramidal slate roof.

A prominent town landmark is located in front of the Methodist church at the intersection of High, Randolph, and Buffalo streets. The Confederate Monument consists of a bronze statue of a Confederate soldier standing on



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a columned granite base. It was dedicated on October 11, 1900 by the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy and was deeded to the town in 1905.

East of the Confederate Monument is the former Hotel Weyanoke, built in 1925, which now serves as a nursing home. It is a large, four-story, brick building with a plain exterior. A modest cornice and a brick parapet encircles the flat-roofed building.

The earliest Sanborn Insurance Company map of the town of Farmville dates from 1886. It shows a number of frame tobacco warehouses, a frame mill, and a brick freight depot north of the railroad, and a variety of mostly frame commercial buildings extending south of the railroad along Main Street. Nearly all of these buildings have either been demolished and replaced with more substantial buildings or were lost by fire; however, the brick and stucco freight depot with its distinctive apsidal end still survives. In fact it is shown on the 1878 Gray's Map of Farmville.

The large one-, three-, and four-story brick warehouses located at the northern extent of the district along North Main, First, Mill, and West Third streets date from the first decade of the twentieth century. Primarily tobacco warehouses and processing plants, the handsome Italianate-influenced brick buildings best represent the important tobacco industry in the town of Farmville. The most prominent examples--the warehouses of the Dunnington Tobacco Company and Central Virginia Processing, Inc. on First Street, the former Craddock-Terry Shoe Company on North Main Street, and the former Cunningham and Company tobacco prizery (now the Farmers Cooperative, Inc.) on West Third Street--represent one of the best turn-of-the-century tobacco warehouse complexes in Virginia. These multi-story brick buildings are similar in their parapeted gable ends, corbeled brick detailing, and paired segmental-arched casement windows. One-story early-twentieth-century brick warehouses with a minimum of stylish detail are seen at the old Randolph Warehouse on Mill Street, the Middle or Farmville Warehouse on North Street, and the Planters Warehouse on West Third Street.

The arrival of the Southside Railroad in Farmville in the late 1850s boosted the town's economy, especially its tobacco processing industry. In addition to the late-nineteenth-century brick and stucco freight depot at First and Mill streets, the town's other railroad-related structure is the ca. 1905 Norfolk and Western Railroad passenger station (successor of the Southside Railroad) located at West Third and Appomattox streets. It is typical of many similar stations of the period in Virginia with its

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steeply-pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, brick walls, half-timbered gabled pavilion, and hipped dormers.

Most of Farmville's historic commercial buildings are located on Main, Second, and Third streets. The oldest surviving example is the previously described J. H. Whitfield building at 308 North Main Street which probably dates to the 1840s. The majority of historic commercial buildings, however, were constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and reflect the popular architectural trends of those periods. Sanborn Insurance Company maps of Farmville before 1900 indicate a large number of frame commercial buildings along Main Street, all of which have been replaced by later brick buildings.

One of the best preserved commercial buildings is the Doyne Building located at 140-142 North Main Street. A three-story brick structure probably dating from the 1890s, the Doyne Building displays Victorian Italianate details in its segmental-arched brick window heads, decorative brick corbeling, and cast metal bracketed cornice. The building's two first-floor storefront units are framed by cast metal pilasters and cornices.

Other late Victorian commercial structures with predominant Italianate characteristics include the buildings at 112 (Farmville Town Office), 117, 119, 214, 231, and 235 North Main Street and those at 213, 215, and 219 West Third Street. Although all have altered first-floor storefronts, most have retained their architectural integrity in the upper levels of their facades. Corbeled brickwork and cast metal cornices are facade details most commonly seen.

Neoclassical details seem to predominate in examples of early-twentieth-century commercial architecture along Main Street. Most of the buildings dating from the 1910s and 1920s feature dentiled and modillioned cornices, round-arched window openings with keystones, Doric pilasters, and paneled parapets. The best examples are the buildings at 102 (former Eaco Theatre, ca. 1925), 107 (former Armory), 116 (original town hall), 211 (the Hub), 215, 225, and 227-229 North Main Street.

The most prominent Neoclassical buildings along Main Street are the former Farmville Post Office (now the Watkins M. Abbott Federal Building) at 103 Main Street, the Prince Edward County Courthouse at 124 North Main Street, and the Farmville Baptist Church at 132 North Main Street.

The post office was designed by U.S. Treasury Department architect James A. Wetmore in 1917 and is a one-story brick building with a flat roof,

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molded stone cornice, and a central entrance with flanking tripartite windows--all surmounted by large recessed fan arches in an Adamesque motif.

The Prince Edward County Courthouse is a two-story brick building on a raised basement. Built in 1939 to replace the original courthouse built on the site after Farmville became the county seat in 1872, the building features a central pedimented stone portico, a pedimented entrance, and a flat roof encircled by a stone frieze and brick parapet and surmounted by a domed cupola with an open belfry. The courthouse was designed by architect(s) of the Works Progress Administration in 1938.

Built in 1914, the Farmville Baptist Church is an imposing gable-fronted brick and stucco building with a modillioned cornice, two pedimented symmetrical front entrances, and recessed panels. A six-bay, shallow-pedimented, Ionic portico extends entirely across the front.

At the southern end of the district along Main Street are two Victorian Gothic brick churches that date from around 1900. Built for black congregations, First Baptist (ca.1897) and Beulah African Methodist Episcopal (1900) churches face each other at the intersection of Main and Fourth streets. Both are gable-fronted structures with pointed-arched windows and projecting brick bell towers with pyramidal roofs.

A small portion of a black neighborhood immediately west of Ely Street and south of the 600 block of High Street is included in the district. The dwellings along Watkins and Chambers streets are mostly modest vernacular gabled ell houses that probably date from the turn of the century.

By 1920 another residential neighborhood was quickly being developed in the area west of Longwood College and south of the 700-1000 blocks of High Street. A 1918 Sanborn Insurance Company map of the area shows a number of dwellings already built prior to that date in the 200-400 blocks of First and Second avenues. Mostly modified Queen Anne-style and Foursquare houses situated on large tree-shaded lots, these dwellings were soon followed by bungalows and cottages in the 1920s and 1930s. A variety of bungalows are seen in the 600 block of First Avenue. Some are gable-fronted structures with small gabled porches, while others are hip-roofed dwellings with large hipped or gabled dormers and full-length front porches. All are frame and weatherboarded buildings with wide overhanging eaves.

A prominent landmark in this neighborhood is the former Farmville High School located at the corner of First Avenue and School Street. A large, two-and-1/2-story, brick building with parapeted gable ends, slate gabled

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roof with gabled dormers, paired multi-paned windows, and a central entrance with a segmental pediment overhead, the handsome Colonial Revival-style school was constructed in 1913 with an annex completed in 1926.

Another former school building in the district is located at 610 Oak Street. Currently a residence, the two-story, brick, cross-shaped building originally served as an early public school for Farmville. Built in 1880 by local contractor F. H. Twelvetrees, the building features fanciful sawnwork in its gables and tall double-sash windows. A columned porch wraps around the central projecting front ell.

The Farmville Historic District is a cohesive collection of commercial, industrial, ecclesiastical, municipal, educational, and residential buildings that are well preserved in their historical settings with few modern intrusions. While the largest number of noncontributing buildings are found in the commercial downtown area along Main and West Third streets, there are relatively few noncontributing buildings in the industrial and residential areas of the district.

David A. Edwards

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<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
103 Appomattox Street	Glass House	contributing
104 Appomattox Street	Ennis House	contributing
105 Appomattox Street	Martin House	contributing
106 Appomattox Street	Webb House	contributing
107 Appomattox Street	Poulston House	noncontributing
111 Appomattox Street	Poulston House	contributing
113 Appomattox Street	Stokes House	contributing
211 Appomattox Street	house	contributing
213 Appomattox Street	Dent House	contributing
402 Appomattox Street	Buffalo Shook Co.	contributing
303 Beech Street	Daniel-Hardy House	contributing
304 Beech Street	Patrick Jackson House	contributing
306 Beech Street	Lockwood House	contributing
308 Beech Street	Wade House	contributing
309 Beech Street	Thornton-Hubbard House	contributing
406 Beech Street	Newman-Pearce House	contributing
407 Beech Street	Hines House	contributing
408 Beech Street	Philip W. McKinney House	contributing
409 Beech Street	Hines House	contributing
501 Beech Street	Lipscomb-Brightwell House	contributing
503 Beech Street	Myers House	contributing
505 Beech Street	Jones House	contributing
509 Beech Street	Fitzgerald-Holladay House	contributing
400 Buffalo Street	Atkins House	contributing
402 Buffalo Street	Shinabeck House	contributing
405 Buffalo Street	Wall House	contributing
406 Buffalo Street	Dionisio House	contributing
407 Buffalo Street	Kelsey House	contributing
411 Buffalo Street	Huskey House	contributing
413 Buffalo Street	Canady House	contributing
500 Buffalo Street	Ryer House	contributing
501 Buffalo Street	O'Hara House	contributing
502 Buffalo Street	Sauve House	contributing
503 Buffalo Street	Baldwin House	contributing
504 Buffalo Street	Stinsou House	contributing
506 Buffalo Street	Hesselink House	contributing
507 Buffalo Street	Anderson-Cristo House	contributing
600 Buffalo Street	McCombs House	contributing

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604 Buffalo Street	Rubley House	noncontributing
606 Buffalo Street	Rice House	contributing
609 Buffalo Street	Poulston House	contributing
610 Buffalo Street	Davis House	contributing
611 Buffalo Street	Martin House	contributing
603 Chambers Street	house	contributing
604 Chambers Street	house	contributing
605 Chambers Street	house	contributing
607 Chambers Street	house	contributing
609 Chambers Street	house	contributing
611 Chambers House	house	contributing
103 Ely Street	house	contributing
109 Ely Street	house	contributing
102 First Street	Dunnington Tobacco Co. warehouse	contributing
112 First Street	Central Virginia Pro- cessing Co. brick warehouse and two small frame ware- houses	3 contributing buildings
200 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
201 First Avenue	house	contributing
204 First Avenue	house	contributing
206 First Avenue	house	contributing
207 First Avenue	house	contributing
301 First Avenue	house	contributing
302 First Avenue	house	contributing
303 First Avenue	house	contributing
304 First Avenue	house	contributing
305 First Avenue	house	contributing
306 First Avenue	house	contributing
307 First Avenue	house	contributing
308 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
311 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
312 First Avenue	house	contributing
313 First Avenue	house	contributing
400 First Avenue	house	contributing
401 First Avenue	Farmville High School	contributing
406 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
408 First Avenue	house	contributing
412 First Avenue	house	contributing

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500 First Avenue	house	contributing
504 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
505 First Avenue	house	contributing
506 First Avenue	house	contributing
507 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
508 First Avenue	house	contributing
600 First Avenue	house	contributing
601 First Avenue	house	contributing
602 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
604 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
605 First Avenue	house	contributing
606 First Avenue	house	contributing
607 First Avenue	house	contributing
608 First Avenue	house	contributing
609 First Avenue	house	contributing
610 First Avenue	house	contributing
611 First Avenue	house	contributing
612 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
614 First Avenue	house	contributing
615 First Avenue	house	contributing
700 First Avenue	house	contributing
702 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
703 First Avenue	house	contributing
704 First Avenue	house	contributing
707 First Avenue	house	contributing
204 Garden Street	house	contributing
205 Garden Street	house	noncontributing
306 Garden Street	Wilson House	noncontributing
103 Grove Street	Everett House	contributing
104 Grove Street	Fox House	contributing
106 Grove Street	Glover-Butler House	contributing
107 Grove Street	Stokes-Allison-Martin House	contributing
109 Grove Street	Brooks House	contributing
110 Grove Street	Gussett House	noncontributing
102 High Street	commercial building	noncontributing
102 1/2 High Street	commercial building	noncontributing
104 High Street	commercial building	noncontributing
104 1/2 High Street	commercial building	noncontributing
107 High Street	Meggison House	contributing
109 High Street	Paulett-Gill House	contributing
110 High Street	Whitaker House	contributing

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202 High Street	Hotel Weyanoke	contributing
204 High Street	Wesley Foundation	noncontributing
210 High Street	Crute-Paul House	contributing
212 High Street	Farmville Methodist Church	contributing
High and Randolph sts.	Confederate Memorial	contrib. object
400 High Street	Johns Memorial Episcopal Church	contributing
400-A High Street	Johns Memorial Church	noncontributing
	Parish Hall	
402 High Street	Wall House	contributing
404 High Street	Booker-King House	contributing
408 High Street	Bugg-Lancaster House	contributing
500 High Street	Gottschalk House	noncontributing
502 High Street	Davis-Munoz House	contributing
504 High Street	Beckham House	contributing
508 High Street	Martin House	contributing
600 High Street	Newman-Bruce House	contributing
603 High Street	Butcher-Blumfield House	contributing
604 High Street	Lancaster House	contributing
605 High Street	Daniel House	noncontributing
608 High Street	Cunningham-Alumni House	contributing
611 High Street	Barrow-Large House	contributing
700 High Street	Bugg-Peale House	contributing
702 High Street	Watkins-Gordon House; summer kitchen	2 contributing bldgs.
703 High Street	Shields-Brumfield House	contributing
704 High Street	Baldwin-Andrews House	contributing
706 High Street	Etheridge House	contributing
707 High Street	Cox-Johns House	contributing
708 High Street	Dabney-Baldwin House	contributing
709 High Street	Hubbard House	contributing
711 High Street	Watkins-Wilson House	contributing
800 High Street	Booker House	contributing
801 High Street	Colvin House	contributing
802 High Street	Taylor House	contributing
804 High Street	house to rear of Taylor Hse.	noncontributing
806 High Street	Taylor House	noncontributing
807 High Street	Nase House	contributing
808 High Street	Sprague House	contributing
809 High Street	Duval House	contributing
900 High Street	Molnar House	contributing
901 High Street	Davidson-Blanton House	contributing
902 High Street	Cox-Smith House	contributing
903 High Street	Seventh Day Adventist Church	contributing



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905 High Street	Trent House	contributing
906 High Street	Johnson-Crawford House	contributing
907 High Street	Gray-Carter House	contributing
908 High Street	Moore-Sydnor-Orgain House	contributing
1000 High Street	Irving-Horneff House	contributing
1001 High Street	Anthony House	contributing
1005 High Street	Tatum House	contributing
1007 High Street	Johns House	contributing
100 S. Main Street	First Baptist Church	contributing
103 S. Main Street	Watkins Abbott Federal Bldg.	contributing
115 S. Main Street	Beulah Methodist Episcopal Church	contributing
115-A S. Main Street	Beulah Church Parsonage	contributing
117-19 S. Main Street	Lee Theatre	contributing
121-23 S. Main Street	Baker House	contributing
102 N. Main Street	Eaco Theatre	contributing
104 N. Main Street	Capps-Ellett Building	contributing
105 N. Main Street	Paulett Building	contributing
106 N. Main Street	W. A. Watson and Sons	noncontributing
107 N. Main Street	Armory	contributing
109 N. Main Street	Travis'	noncontributing
110 N. Main Street	Main Street Mall	contributing
111 N. Main Street	Oscar's Recreation	noncontributing
112 N. Main Street	Farmville Police Dept.	contributing
113 N. Main Street	Terry's Bakery	noncontributing
115 N. Main Street	The Good Ol' Girl Books	contributing
116 N. Main Street	Farmville Town Hall	contributing
117 N. Main Street	Smitty Bros. Electric Co.	contributing
119 N. Main Street	Shoe Bazaar/Red Front Trading Co.	contributing
121 N. Main Street	McGhee Furniture Co.	noncontributing
123 N. Main Street	Martin the Jeweler	contributing
124 N. Main Street	Prince Edward Co. Courthouse	contributing
127 N. Main Street	Central Fidelity Bank	noncontributing
129 N. Main Street	Phillip Levy Furniture	noncontributing
132 N. Main Street	Farmville Baptist Church	contributing
136-38 N. Main Street	Pairet's	noncontributing
140-42 N. Main Street	Doyne Building	contributing
200 N. Main Street	First National Bank	noncontributing
201 N. Main Street	Sovran Bank	noncontributing
205-07 N. Main Street	Esther May Shop	noncontributing
206-10 N. Main Street	Baldwin's	noncontributing

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209 N. Main Street	Peoples Drug	contributing
211 N. Main Street	Schewel Furniture	contributing
213 N. Main Street	Hub Bootery/Clothes Rac	noncontributing
214 N. Main Street	Medco Discount Center	contributing
215 N. Main Street	Squire Shop	contributing
216 N. Main Street	Cumbey Jewelers	contributing
218 N. Main Street	Country Kitchen	contributing
220 N. Main Street	Leggett Dept. Store	noncontributing
223 N. Main Street	Caryn's Creations	contributing
225 N. Main Street	Farmer's Supply	contributing
227-29 N. Main Street	Dollar General Store	contributing
228 N. Main Street	Shepherd Shoppe	noncontributing
231 N. Main Street	Mottley Hardware Co.	contributing
233 N. Main Street	Green Front Furniture	noncontributing
235 N. Main Street	Suzi's Antiques	contributing
236 N. Main Street	Reid's Cafe	contributing
238 N. Main Street	Wooden Heart Corner	noncontributing
302 N. Main Street	Happy Time Video	noncontributing
308 N. Main Street	formerly J. H. Whitfield Co.	contributing
316 N. Main Street	Green Front Furniture	noncontributing
317 N. Main Street	Walker's Diner	noncontributing
319 N. Main Street	D. T. Bradley's	noncontributing
320 N. Main Street	former service station	contributing
400 N. Main Street	Craddock-Terry Warehouse	contributing
405 N. Main Street	Central Virginia Processing warehouse	contributing
Mill Street	railroad freight depot	contributing
Mill Street	Randolph Warehouse	contributing
Mill Street	Prince Edward Mill annex	noncontributing
Mill Street	Prince Edward Mill	contributing
110 North Street	Taylor House	noncontributing
114 North Street	<u>Farmville Herald</u> Building	contributing
120 North Street	Crossroads	noncontributing
127 North Street	Farmville Printing	contributing
200 North Street	Red's Antiques	noncontributing
North Street	Middle or Farmville Ware- house	contributing
602 Oak Street	Passerell House	contributing
604 Oak Street	DePew House	contributing
606 Oak Street	Druen House	contributing
609 Oak Street	house	contributing

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610 Oak Street	former public school	contributing
611 Oak Street	house	contributing
613 Oak Street	house	contributing
614 Oak Street	Sequin House	contributing
617 Oak Street	house	contributing
701 Oak Street	house	contributing
703 Oak Street	house	contributing
705-07 Oak Street	house	noncontributing
709 Oak Street	house	contributing
711 Oak Street	house	noncontributing
713 Oak Street	house	contributing
203 Randolph Street	Schraeder Conservatory of Music	contributing
301 Randolph Street	Griffin House	contributing
302 Randolph Street	Glenn House	contributing
303 Randolph Street	Orange House	contributing
304 Randolph Street	Moseley House	contributing
305 Randolph Street	Marshall-Newman House	contributing
306 Randolph Street	Bondurant-Fox House	contributing
308 Randolph Street	Young-Powell House	contributing
310 Randolph Street	former telephone building	contributing
312 Randolph Street	Ernouf House	noncontributing
400 block Randolph St.	commercial warehouse	contributing
907 School Street	house	contributing
909 School Street	house	contributing
204 Second Avenue	house	noncontributing
207 Second Avenue	house	contributing
208 Second Avenue	house	noncontributing
300 Second Avenue	house	contributing
301 Second Avenue	house	contributing
303 Second Avenue	house	noncontributing
304 Second Avenue	house	contributing
305 Second Avenue	house	contributing
306 Second Avenue	house	contributing
308 Second Avenue	house	contributing
309 Second Avenue	house	contributing
311 Second Avenue	house	noncontributing
312 Second Avenue	house	contributing
401 Second Avenue	house	contributing
409 Second Avenue	house	contributing
411 Second Avenue	house	contributing

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413 Second Avenue	house	contributing
111 E. Second Street	Past Times Antiques	contributing
113 E. Second Street	E. P. Lancaster, Attorney	contributing
115 E. Second Street	Piedmont Court Services	contributing
119 E. Second Street	Robert L. Agee; Blanton, Dickerson, & Bruce	contributing
102 W. Second Street	Barrow Warehouse	noncontributing
200 St. George Street	Longwood College Home Management House	noncontributing
203-05 St. George St.	Brooks-Whitlock House	contributing
206 St. George Street	Richardson-Carthorne House	contributing
207 St. George Street	Hanbury-Young House	contributing
211 St. George Street	Cowan-Hawkins House	contributing
301 St. George Street	Booker-Stuart House	contributing
303 St. George Street	Walker-Kayton House	contributing
300 Third Avenue	house	contributing
100 block W. Third St.	Central Fidelity Bank	noncontributing
118 W. Third Street	Broomfield Building	noncontributing
119 W. Third Street	Broomfield Building	noncontributing
W. Third Street	Oddfellows Lodge	contributing
121-23 W. Third Street	commercial building	noncontributing
210 W. Third Street	Farmville Presbyterian Church	contributing
213 W. Third Street	Mel Johns, Consultant	contributing
215 W. Third Street	Lynn's Music	contributing
219 W. Third Street	Farmville Library	contributing
300 W. Third Street	Planters Warehouse	contributing
314 W. Third Street	Cunningham & Co.	contributing
315 W. Third Street	Newman Tire Co.	noncontributing
401 W. Third Street	Amoco Fast Mart	noncontributing
417 W. Third Street	Fisher Auto Parts	noncontributing
504 W. Third Street	Norfolk and Western Rail- road Passenger Station	contributing
102 Venable Street	house	contributing
106 Venable Street	Doyme-Burger Funeral Home	noncontributing
110 Venable Street	Taylor House	contributing
203 Watkins Street	house	contributing
205 Watkins Street	house	contributing
207 Watkins Street	house	contributing

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### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Farmville was created by an act passed by the General Assembly on 15 January 1798. The act appointed trustees to lay out town lots in half-acre parcels on "fifty acres of land, the property of Judith Randolph, lying near Rutledge's Bridge in the county of Prince Edward."<sup>1</sup> Among the trustees were Charles Scott, Peter Johnson, John Randolph, Jr., Philemon Holcombe, Jr., Martin Smith, Blake B. Woodson, and Creed Taylor. In 1836 the General Assembly twice authorized the expansion of the town boundaries, the first time by forty acres and the second time by twenty-five acres.

The creation of the town probably was the result of a petition to the General Assembly by Prince Edward County citizens who wanted a local outlet for their tobacco and other farm products. The town's location on the Appomattox River with its bateau traffic from Petersburg, and later along the route of the Southside (present-day Norfolk and Western) Railroad, promised an increase in commercial activity for the benefit of county and town residents alike.

The town grew rapidly. By 1836 there were two tobacco warehouses and five tobacco factories, as well as ten "mercantile houses," two taverns, and a host of small businesses. Two churches had been built; one of them, the Farmville Presbyterian Church (1828), is still in use. The population of Farmville grew from eight hundred in 1836 to about fourteen hundred in 1844, when the number of tobacco factories had doubled and the town had become the fourth largest tobacco market in Virginia.<sup>2</sup>

The commercial and industrial growth of Farmville was due in part to its location on a navigable part of the Appomattox River. Farmville also benefited from its location on the Southside Railroad, which was constructed in the 1840s and 1850s to link Petersburg and Lynchburg. Few railroad-related structures survive in town today except for the freight depot and passenger station.

Located in the heart of the dark-fired tobacco belt, Farmville early became a center for the inspection, manufacturing, and shipping of tobacco products. One of the largest processing companies in the state at the turn of the century, the Dunnington Tobacco Company, was founded in the 1850s by James W. Dunnington, a Prince Edward County native. The Dunnington warehouses, as well as those of other tobacco companies such as Central Virginia Processing and Cunningham and Company, still stand in Farmville's industrial district.

Also standing is the warehouse of the former Craddock-Terry Shoe Company, a Lynchburg-based enterprise that opened a branch in Farmville in the

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early 1930s. Fittingly enough, this recent (though now defunct) industry was located in a remnant of Farmville's earliest industry: an old tobacco warehouse. Both industries have been destroyed or threatened by modern developments--foreign competition in shoe manufacturing and the threat to public health posed by tobacco consumption. As a result, Farmville is no longer the industrial center it once was.

The political center of the county during the antebellum period was Worsham, not Farmville. It was not until 1872, with the permission of the General Assembly and the endorsement of Prince Edward County's voters, that the court, clerk, and sheriff moved their offices and papers to a new courthouse, clerk's office, and jail that had been constructed in Farmville. Worsham, though it was located near the center of the county, had remained a small village; Farmville had grown to become the commercial, industrial, and--finally--political capital of the county. The small courthouse put into use in 1872 was demolished in 1939 and a larger, WPA-designed Neoclassical courthouse was constructed in its place.

Farmville's industrial and commercial growth and development was little affected by the Civil War, which largely bypassed it until the very end. On 6-7 April 1865 Lee's army, in retreat after the battle at Saylor's Creek, occupied the town on its way to Appomattox Court House. As the Confederate army left one end of Farmville on 7 April the Union army entered the other. General Ulysses S. Grant stopped long enough at a tavern on the site of the later Prince Edward Hotel to write a demand for surrender to Lee. Had Lee accepted the demand the war would have ended at Farmville. He rejected it, however, and the Union army marched from the town to the decision at Appomattox.

Grant's stopping place was one of several taverns that flourished in Farmville. The earliest taverns in the town were operated by John East and John Bibb; both were licensed in 1801. Gradually taverns gave way to hotels, of which there were at least three in town in the antebellum period: the Eagle Hotel, the Randolph House, and the Central Hotel. The Randolph House was renovated in 1907 and reopened as the Prince Edward Hotel; it operated until 1935. In 1925 the county's largest hostelry, the Hotel Weyanoke, was constructed. Presently it serves as a nursing home.

In the early nineteenth century public entertainment was provided to local residents by traveling shows and circuses that often performed in the open air. Later, theatrical groups performed in the now-demolished Opera House. The first motion pictures were shown in Farmville in 1905; they were shown at the Opera House until the Eaco Theater was constructed

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in 1922 by the the Educational Amusement Corporation. In 1940 its name was changed to the State Theater; it is still in operation.

Several early commercial buildings have survived in the district. The oldest example is the J. H. Whitfield Building, which probably dates to the 1840s. The Doyne Building, a three-story brick structure, probably dates to the 1890s and includes metal pilasters and cornices. As the town continued to prosper during the nineteenth century, frame commercial buildings were replaced by brick structures.

The replacement of wood with brick extended to the tobacco industry around the turn of the century. The Sanborn Company insurance maps for the period reveal that the large but old warehouses of frame construction generally had been replaced by equally spacious brick structures by 1905. That this was accomplished indicates that Farmville partook of the resurgence in the Virginia tobacco industry that occurred during the last three decades of the nineteenth century. As new tobacco products, such as cigarettes, gained in popularity, many of the antebellum tobacco industry's processing centers, such as Richmond and Farmville, became increasingly prosperous.

This prosperity, which extended to the various commercial enterprises of Farmville as well as its industrial core, enabled some residents to construct their residences in several popular architectural styles. Mid-nineteenth-century dwellings in the district include the splendid Greek Revival-style Paulett-Gill house, which was constructed about 1858 for Richard S. Paulett, a wealthy tobacco exporter. In contrast, a former Virginia governor, Philip W. McKinney, retired to Farmville at the end of his term and lived in a relatively simple late-nineteenth-century frame vernacular dwelling. The town's most prominent residents at the turn of the century, including physicians, judges, attorneys, industrialists, businessmen, and the faculty of the State Female Normal School (present-day Longwood College), constructed their largely Queen Anne-style residences along High Street in the southwestern part of the district.

Longwood College (which has been recommended for separate nomination as a historic district) originally was a church-supported institution called Farmville Female Seminary. In 1884 it became the State Female Normal School. Throughout its history the school has played an important role in the intellectual and economic life of Farmville. Its location to the south of High Street has greatly contributed to the development of the surrounding residential neighborhood.

The Farmville Historic District, despite the decline of the town as an industrial center, still retains a cohesive collection of buildings that illustrates that aspect of the town's past. Also well represented are

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commercial and residential structures that show the development of architectural tastes and styles in the town. The historic district is a well-preserved and diversified assemblage of buildings that best represents Farmville's nearly two-hundred-year history.



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### ENDNOTES

1. Samuel Shepherd, The Statutes at Large of Virginia (Richmond, Va.: Samuel Shepherd, 1835), 2:120.
2. Today and Yesterday in the Heart of Virginia (Farmville, Va.: The Farmville Herald, 1935), 163.

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UTM References

A	17	730320	4130380
B	17	729900	4131200
C	17	730680	4131720
D	17	731090	4131800
E	17	731330	4131720
F	17	730950	4131160
G	17	730500	4131100
H	17	730420	4131400

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Beginning at a point A located at the northeast corner of the lot on which stands the former Craddock-Terry warehouse on North Main Street; then proceeding approx. 125'W to a point B located on the east side of North Main Street; thence approx. 200'N to a point C; thence approx. 300'W to point D; thence approx. 150'S to a point E on the north side of Elm Street; thence approx. 270'W to a point F on the east side of the Appomattox River; thence following the course of the river south to a point G at the northwest corner of the mill lot; thence approx. 110'S to a point H on the northern extent of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad; thence following the railroad right-of-way approx. 950'W to a point I on the west side of Garden Street; thence approx. 300'N to a point J; thence approx. 200'W to a point K on the east side of Appomattox Street; thence approx. 600'S to a point L on the south side of West Third Street; thence approx. 220'NE to a point M at the southwest corner of West Third and Garden streets; thence approx. 250'S to a point N at the northwest corner of Garden and Beech streets; thence approx. 345'W to a point O at the northwest corner of Beech and Appomattox streets; thence approx. 50'N to a point P at the northeast corner of the lot at 213 Appomattox Street; thence approx. 210'W to a point Q at the northwest corner of said lot; thence approx. 185'S to a point R at the southwest corner of the lot at 211 Appomattox Street; thence approx. 75'W to a point S at the northwest corner of the lot at 610 Buffalo Street; thence approx. 265'S to a point T on the south side of Buffalo Street; thence approx. 50'W to a point U at the northwest corner of the lot at 611 Buffalo Street; thence approx. 140'S to a point V at the northeast corner of the lot at 110 Grove Street; thence approx. 130'W to a point W on the west side of Grove Street; thence approx. 60'S to a point X on the north side of the drive leading to 109 Grove Street; thence approx. 230'W to a point Y; thence approx. 50'N to a point Z at the northeast corner of the lot at 109 Grove Street; thence approx. 150'W to a point AA; thence approx. 110'S to point BB; thence approx. 150'E to a point CC; thence approx. 150'S to a point DD on the north side of Oak Street; thence approx. 400'W to a point EE; thence approx. 500'S to a point FF at the southwest corner of the lot at 713 Oak Street; thence approx. 1000'W to a point GG at the northwest corner of the lot at 1000 High Street; thence approx. 800'SE to a point HH on the north side of High Street; thence approx. 120'W to a point II; thence approx. 240'S to a point JJ at the southwest corner of the lot at 1007 High Street; thence approx. 360'NE to point KK at the southeast corner of the lot at 1001 High Street; thence approx. 120'S to a point LL; thence approx.

200'E to point MM; thence approx. 280'S to a point NN on the north side of School Street; thence approx. 120'W to a point OO at the northeast corner of School Street and Third Avenue; thence approx. 160'S to a point

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PP at the southwest corner of the lot at 909 School Street; thence approx. 120'E to a point QQ; thence approx. 280'S to a point RR on the north side of Fayette Street; thence approx. 380'E to a point SS; thence approx. 1120'S to a point TT at the southwest corner of the lot at 707 First Avenue; thence approx. 400'E to a point UU at the southeast corner of the lot at 704 First Avenue; thence approx. 1600'N to a point VV on the north side of School Street; thence approx. 150'E to a point WW at the northwest corner of School and Hill streets; thence approx. 550'N following the rear property lines of the lots on the east side of the 300 block of First Avenue to a point XX at the southwest corner of the lot at 207 Watkins Street; thence approx. 200'E to a point YY on the west side of Watkins Street; thence approx. 220'E to a point ZZ at the southeast corner of the lot at 603 Chambers Street; thence approx. 130'N to a point AAA on the south side of Chambers Street; thence approx. 135'E to a point BBB on the east side of Ely Street; thence approx. 450'N to a point CCC at the southeast corner of Ely and High streets; thence approx. 1400'E to a point DDD at the southwest corner of High and Venable streets; thence approx. 440'S to a point EEE; thence approx. 200'E to a point FFF on the east side of South Main Street; thence approx. 100'N to point GGG at the southwest corner of the lot of the First Baptist Church; thence approx. 125'E to a point HHH; thence approx. 80'NE to a point III on the south side of Fourth Street; thence approx. 50'W to a point JJJ; thence approx. 80'N to a point KKK at the northeast corner of the lot at 104 North Main Street; thence approx. 160'E to a point LLL on the west side of South Street; thence approx. 335'N to a point MMM; thence approx. 150'W to a point NNN; thence approx. 50'N to a point OOO; thence approx. 70'W to a point PPP; thence approx. 490'N to a point QQQ; thence approx. 150'E to a point RRR on the west side of South Street; thence approx. 190'N to a point SSS on the northwest corner of South and East Second streets; thence approx. 140'W to a point TTT on the north side of East Second Street; thence approx. 150'N to a point UUU; thence approx. 60'E to a point VVV; thence approx. 150'N to point WWW on the south side of Depot Street; thence approx. 300'W to a point XXX at the southern extent of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad right-of-way; thence approx. 250'NE along said railroad to a point YYY; thence approx. 75'N to the point of origin.

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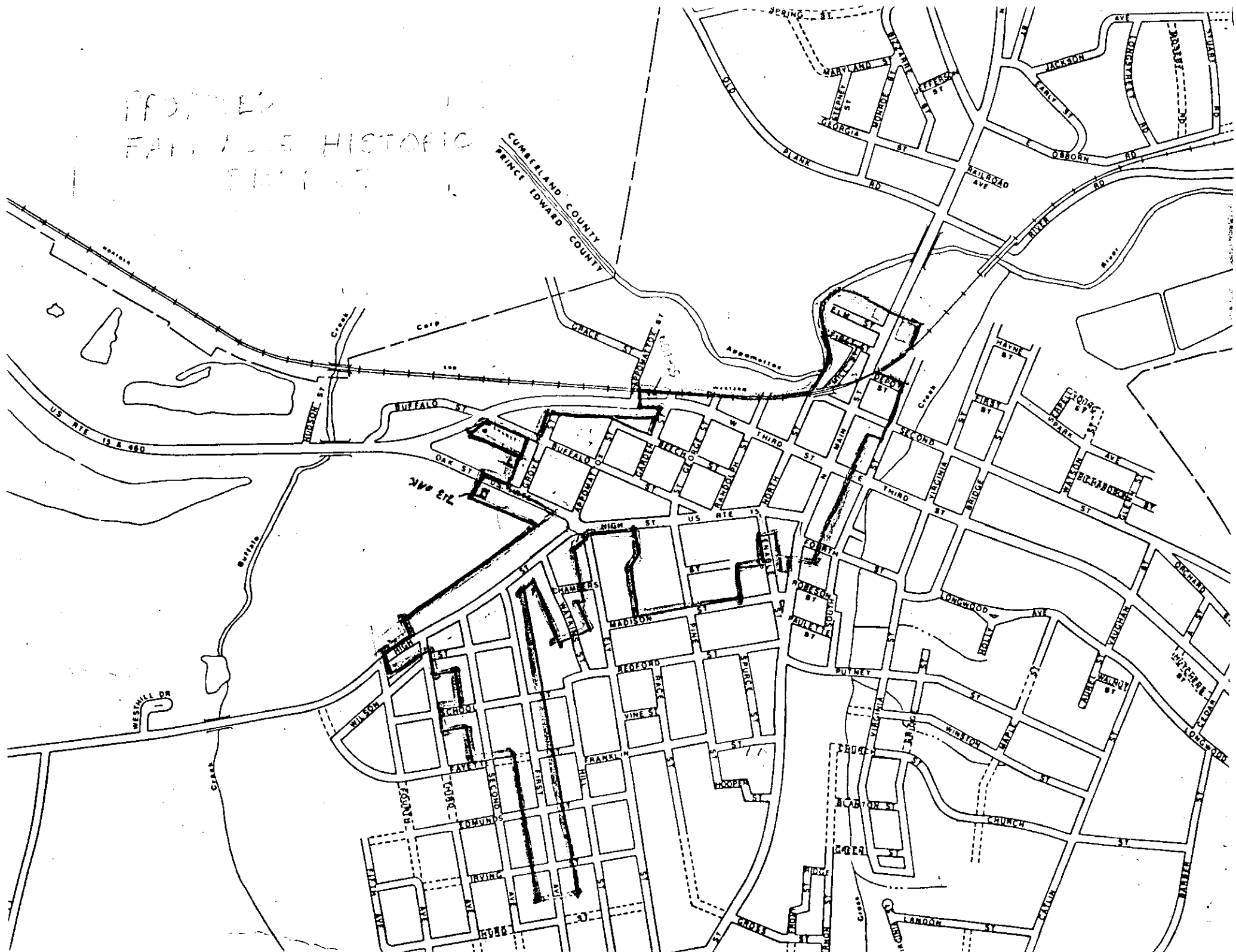
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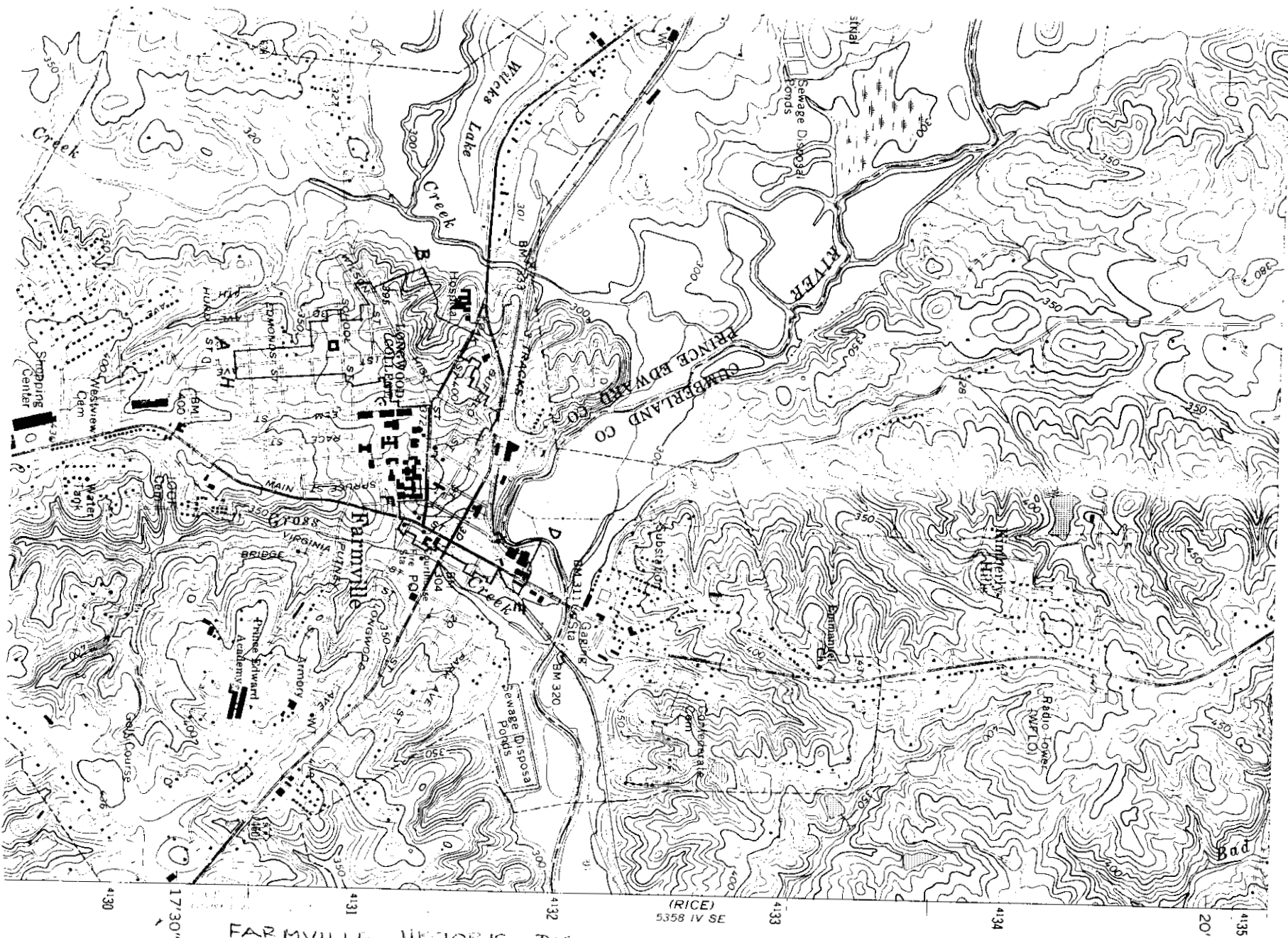
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**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundaries of the Farmville Historic District encompass the town's largest concentration of historic buildings. Nearly all the district boundaries coincide with current property lines or follow street boundaries, the railroad right-of-way, or the southern bank of the Appomattox River. The district includes a collection of warehouses located in the northern extent of the district along First, Mill, North Main, West Third, and Appomattox streets. The area to the north of this region contains mostly modern buildings as does the area east of the downtown commercial corridor along Main Street. Blocks further south of the 100 block of South Main Street contain mostly noncontributing buildings; therefore, this area was excluded from the district. The campus of Longwood College south of the 200-500 blocks of High Street was also excluded from the district because it contains a large number of modern buildings. The few historic buildings on campus will be included in a separate Longwood College historic district in the near future. The boundaries that enclose the residential areas of the district are drawn to exclude blocks containing a majority of noncontributing buildings or open spaces that were never developed. The oldest residential neighborhood in the district is defined by Beech, Buffalo, Oak, High, Grove, Appomattox, Garden, St. George, and Randolph streets. A predominantly early-twentieth-century neighborhood exists south of High Street along First, Second, and School streets. A remnant of a turn-of-the-century black neighborhood, including a section of Watkins Street and Chambers Street, is also included in the district.

APPROXIMATE  
FAMILY HISTORIC  
TOWN





# FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT, PRINCE EDWARD CO., VIRGINIA

A	17	730320	4130380
B	17	729900	4131200
C	17	730680	4131720
D	17	731090	4131800
E	17	731330	4131720
F	17	730950	4131160
G	17	730500	4131100
H	17	730410	4131100